

Process for removing micotoxins from a load of green coffee.

The present invention concerns a process for removing micotoxins from a load of green coffee, intending micotoxins in this case at least those micotoxins known as ochratoxins and aflatoxins that may be present in green coffee. One of the purposes of this process is to remove the micotoxins though maintaining the quantity of caffeine within the values of a non decaffeinated coffee. It is well known that the quantities of these micotoxins in coffee are very small in an absolute sense (for instance only a few - ppb - parts per billion, that is mg/ton) and that their presence may depend on the geographic area in which coffee grows, on possible unfavourable weather conditions and on possible negligence in storage and handling.

On the 13th May 1996 the applicant submitted the patent application MI 96 A 000960 for an industrial process suitable to removing the above mentioned micotoxins from green coffee, said process essentially comprising the following stages:

- a) introducing a load of green coffee containing micotoxins into a container in which the coffee will preferably be subjected to continuous mixing at temperatures ranging between environmental and values about 105°C;
- b) introducing water vapour into the container where it is kept until the coffee beans have become porous and permeable;
- c) introducing into the container of a solvent suited to removing

waxes and micotoxins and extraction of the solvent as soon as it has removed the waxes and most of the micotoxins from the coffee;

d) recovering the solvent and separation from the latter of the micotoxins contained therein.

5 A first alternative to the above said stage c) is stage:

c') introducing into the container a solvent saturated with caffeine leaving long enough to remove the totality of the micotoxins.

In a second alternative, the process contemplates the repetition of the stage c) in order to increase the level of removal of the micotoxins.

10 A first drawback of the above said process lies in the difficulty, from a plant viewpoint, of operating with a solvent saturated with caffeine.

A second drawback is given by the fact that to saturate the solvent with caffeine large quantities of the latter are required.

A further drawback of said process is given by the fact that the
15 repetition of stage c) in order to increase to a higher level the removal of the micotoxins causes the removal of further quantities of caffeine from the coffee.

The applicant has furthered experiments until finding out that, by creating an acid environment obtained by means of a chosen acid or buffer solution with a given acid pH, in some of the process stages the removal of micotoxins is
20 increased, while at the same time, the removal of caffeine is reduced compared to the known process. Note that the known process takes place in a neutral

environment.

The suitable acid environment for the above results is to be chosen by the operator between $\text{pH} = 7$ and $\text{pH} = 2$ as a function of the contact time between coffee and the acid mixed with the solvent used or else the contact time between
5 the coffee and the buffer solution as a function of the temperature at which said contacts takes place.

Such an acid environment can be achieved as follows:

- introducing into the process an acid mixed with the solvent for the removal of micotoxins or, as an alternative;
- 10 - introducing into the process a buffer solution with an acid pH and leave it in contact with the coffee for the required time;
- later discharge said buffer solution and introduce the solvent for the removal of the micotoxins.

On the basis of the results of the further experiments the process that is
15 the subject of the present patent application comprises the following known stages:

- a) introducing a load of green coffee containing micotoxins into a container in which the coffee is preferably subjected to continuous mixing in temperature conditions ranging between environment and values about 105°C ;
 - b) introducing into the container water vapour to be kept there for the
20 time required for the coffee beans to become porous and permeable;
- and newly includes, as characterized in the claims, the following

subsequent stages:

- c) introducing into the container a quantity of solvent equal to at least 50% of the weight of the coffee, the solvent containing a suitable quantity of acid, and leaving it in contact with the coffee for at least 10' at a temperature that ranges from environment to about 105° C, such higher value being raised upto 120°C when using kinds of solvent adapted to it;

This stage c) may be repeated until most of the micotoxins have been removed. Note that "suitable quantity of acid" means that amount as chosen by the operator depending on the contact time between the coffee and the acid mixed with the solvent and on the temperature at which the removal takes place;

- d) recovering the micotoxin removal material and separating the micotoxins contained therein.

An alternative to the above stage (c) is a stage:

- c') introducing a buffer solution featuring a chosen acid pH, the acidity being a function of the contact time of the same buffer solution with the coffee and as a function of the temperature at which this stage of the process takes place, the buffer solution being a variable quantity between 50 and 200% of the weight of the coffee load; the said contact time ranging between 10 and 60 minutes;

d') discharging the buffer solution:

- e) introducing into the container a quantity of solvent, equal to at least 50% of the weight of the coffee load, and then extract it after the removal of the

grater part of the micotoxins from the coffee;

f) recovering the micotoxin removal solvent and separating the micotoxins contained therein.

A further improvement defined by the experiments is that of adding to
5 the water vapour in the stage (b) a quantity of water ranging between 5 and 50% of the weight of the coffee load at a temperature ranging between environment and a value close to 90°C so that the coffee beans become porous and permeable more rapidly.

In order to better understand the invention some examples of
10 embodiment of the process are described herebelow.

EXAMPLE 1

Description of a process in which the removal stage takes place at environmental temperature and the acid is previously mixed with the solvent:

- a) as defined above;
- 15 b) as defined above;
- c) introducing into the container a quantity of dichloro methane equal to at least 50% of the weight of the coffee load, the dichloro methane containing 2% of formic acid, and leaving it in contact with the coffee for 30' this stage being repeatable until most of the micotoxins have been removed.
- 20 d) Recovering the micotoxin removal material and separating the micotoxins contained therein.

EXAMPLE 2

Description of a process in which a container brought to environmental temperature is previously filled with an acid pH buffer solution:

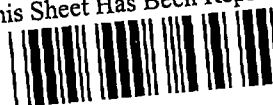
- a) as defined above;
- 5 b) as defined above;
- c) introducing into the container a quantity of phosphate buffer solution with pH 4, ranging between 50 and 200% of the weight of the coffee load, and leaving it in contact with the coffee for 15'.
- d) Discharging the buffer solution;
- 10 e) Introducing into the container dichloro methane, in a quantity equal to at least 50% of the weight of the coffee load, in order to remove the micotoxins and extracting the solvent after the removal of most of the micotoxins from the coffee;
- f) Recovering the solvent and separating the micotoxins contained
- 15 therein.



Claims

1. Process for removing micotoxins from a load of green coffee in which the coffee is introduced into a container where it is subjected to continuous mixing in temperature conditions ranging between environment and a value of about 105°C and water vapour is introduced into the container until the single beans of coffee have become porous and permeable, **characterized** in that the stages for removing micotoxins are made to take place in an acid environment obtained by means of a chosen acid or an acid pH buffer solution and at a temperature ranging between environment and 120°C.
2. Process according to claim 1 characterized in that the said acid environment will be chosen between pH = 7 and pH = 2 as a function of the contact time between the coffee and the chosen acid mixed with the solvent or the contact time between the coffee and the chosen buffer solution as a function of the temperature at which such contacts take place.
3. Process according to claims 1 and 2 characterized in that it includes the following stages:
- introducing into the container a quantity of solvent equal to at least 50% of the weight of the coffee load, the solvent containing a suitable quantity of acid, and leavinging it in contact with the coffee for a time of at least 10', such a stage being repeatable until the greater part of the micotoxins are removed;
 - recovering the micotoxin removal material and separating the

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micotoxins contained therein.

4. Process according to claims 1 and 2 characterized in that it includes the following stages:

- introducing a quantity of acid pH buffer solution at the chosen
5 acidity level ranging between 50 and 200% of the weight of the coffee load and leaving it in contact with the coffee for a time ranging between 10' and 60';
- discharging the buffer solution;
- introducing into the container a quantity of solvent equal to at least
50% of the weight of the coffee load and extracting the same after the removal of
10 the greater part of the micotoxins from the coffee;
- recovering the micotoxin removal solvent and separating the
micotoxins contained therein.

5. Process according to the previous claims characterized in that in stage (b) a quantity of water ranging between 5 and 50% of the coffee load may be
15 added to the water vapour at a temperature ranging between environment and a value close to 90°C.

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